

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Algeria	6.00 Din.	Iceland	15.500	Norway	7.00 N.K.
Angola	1.000 Esc.	Ireland	1.000 Esc.	Qatar	4.00 Esc.
Argentina	0.800 Dls.	Italy	1.000 Esc.	Portugal	90 Esc.
Armenia	45 R.P.	Japan	400 Yen	Russia	400 R.P.
Belgium	45 B.F.	Korea	1.000 Dls.	Saudi Arabia	400 R.P.
Bolivia	1.000 Dls.	Kuwait	500.000	Sudan	400 R.P.
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Bulgaria	1.000 Dls.	Lesotho	1.000 Dls.	Uganda	700 S.L.
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Colombia	1.000 Dls.	Moscow	1.000 Dls.	Zimbabwe	1.000 Dls.
Croatia	1.000 Dls.	Myanmar	1.000 Dls.		
Cuba	1.000 Dls.	Nicaragua	1.000 Dls.		
Cyprus	1.000 Dls.	Peru	1.000 Dls.		
Czechoslovakia	1.000 Dls.	Philippines	1.000 Dls.		
Denmark	1.000 Dls.	Poland	1.000 Dls.		
Egypt	1.000 Dls.	Portugal	1.000 Dls.		
Finland	1.000 Dls.	Russia	1.000 Dls.		
France	1.000 Dls.	Rwanda	1.000 Dls.		
Germany	1.000 Dls.	Senegal	1.000 Dls.		
Great Britain	1.000 Dls.	Singapore	1.000 Dls.		
Guinea	1.000 Dls.	Sudan	1.000 Dls.		
Greece	1.000 Dls.	Togo	1.000 Dls.		
Hungary	1.000 Dls.	Tunisia	1.000 Dls.		
Iceland	1.000 Dls.	Uganda	1.000 Dls.		
Ireland	1.000 Dls.	Zambia	1.000 Dls.		
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Zimbabwe	1.000 Dls.				

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Israelis Agree to New Talks

Lebanese to Hear Pullback Plan On Thursday

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Israeli government has agreed to a new meeting with Lebanese officials to outline a plan for a three-phase withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, the French president of the UN Security Council said Tuesday.

Claude de Kemounaria, the French representative who is chairing the 13-nation council for the month of January, said that the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, had informed the Security Council that the meeting would take place Thursday in the Lebanese border town of Naqoura.

The military-level talks being held in Naqoura under UN auspices were broken off by Israel last week after negotiators failed to make progress. The Israeli cabinet then agreed on unilateral withdrawal plan.

Mr. Pérez de Cuellar met informally with the Security Council on Tuesday. French sources said he told the council that if, in reaction to the Israeli plan, the Lebanese government should propose a redeployment of the United Nations peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, he would notify the council of the need for action.

The sources said the secretary-general's report was based on a telephone conversation he had earlier Tuesday with Brian E. Urquhart, the UN undersecretary-general for political affairs. Mr. Urquhart flew from Jerusalem to



Yitzhak Shamir

Beirut on Tuesday in an effort to keep Israeli-Lebanese lines of communications open on the withdrawal question.

Mr. Urquhart and his staff have worked out contingency plans for such things as the movement of UN peacekeeping forces into the Sidon area to protect Palestinian refugee camps there once Israeli troops are pulled out. Such a shift would require the approval of the Security Council.

A Lebanese diplomatic source, speaking privately, said that it might be possible for his government to coordinate with Israel on the first phase of the withdrawal without agreeing to the entire plan.

Shamir Criticizes Plan

Earlier Tuesday, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel charged that withdrawal plans did not contain minimum security guarantees for northern Israel, Reuters reported from Tel Aviv.

Mr. Shamir, who was outvoted Monday night when the cabinet adopted the plan, told state radio that rightists in the government coalition would try to change the withdrawal operation.

Under the plan, Israeli troops in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Reagan to Request 11.7% Reduction In Budget for Arts

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will soon ask Congress to cut the budget of the National Endowment for the Arts by 11.7 percent, according to administration officials and budget documents prepared by the arts agency.

Its programs to support opera, music and dance would be cut if Congress approved Mr. Reagan's proposal.

The budget documents show that the president will request \$144.5 million for the arts agency in the fiscal year 1986, \$500,000 more than he sought for the current fiscal year but down from the \$163.7 million appropriated by Congress.

According to the budget documents, the program for opera and musical theater would be cut by 18.3 percent to \$4.9 million, while the music program would be cut 15 percent, to \$13 million, and dance would be cut 13.5 percent, to \$7.7 million.

Programs to support the visual arts, theater, museums and literature would all be cut more than 10 percent.

The endowment group is by far the largest single source of support for the arts in the United States. It makes 5,000 grants a year.

Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, said when he was told of the budget proposal that the cuts "would create a financial crisis" for many cultural institutions because "the private sector is unable to fill the gap created by cuts in federal support." Mr. Pell, who helped write the legislation creating the endowment in 1965, said he would oppose the cuts.

In the last four years, Congress has consistently provided more

money than Mr. Reagan requested for the arts agency. Members of Congress said it was difficult to predict what would happen this year because there was intense pressure to reduce the federal budget deficit, which is expected to exceed \$200 billion this year.

The overall 11.7-percent reduction in the arts endowment is comparable to cuts being proposed by the administration for other discretionary spending programs.

■ Republicans' Wish List

Margaret Shapiro of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

Republicans in the House of Representatives, trying to position themselves as the party of "new ideas," released on Monday a 257-item wish list for the new Congress that endorsed tax simplification, a freeze on U.S. contributions to the United Nations and a minimum length for the school day.

The Republicans called for a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget and substantial spending cuts, but ruled out another two of the most commonly suggested methods of achieving it — tax increases and military spending cuts.

They held out for tax simplification in the form of a modified flat tax. But if that fails, the document proposes a variety of new tax credits that would cost the government money. These include breaks for day care, home care for the elderly, and training and hiring of "displaced homemakers."

In foreign relations, the Republicans can package backed continued financing of rebels fighting the leftist government of Nicaragua and economic and military aid to El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica and "friendly" South American nations.

The Republicans conceded Monday that many of the proposals, including dozens pushed unsuccessfully by Mr. Reagan in his last four budgets, were likely to go nowhere in the House, where Democrats outnumber Republicans 223-121, with an Indiana seat still vacant.

But the package will show that "the Republicans are interested in laying claim to new ideas," said Representative Jerry Lewis, Republican of California, chairman of the House Republican Research Committee, which drafted the wide-ranging package.

In a partisan introduction, the Republicans asserted that the "new ideas" coming from younger members of the Democratic Party are simply "antiques touched up with varnish and gilt."

The document, titled "Ideas for Tomorrow; Choices for Today," was begun before the November elections, when it appeared that the Republicans might win enough seats to take de facto control of the House.

More moderate than the platform adopted by the Republican Party at its presidential nominating convention in August, the document sidesteps the subjects of abortion and school prayer. At the same time, it refers to the United States as a "rainbow coalition" — the rallying cry used by the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, a Democrat, in his presidential primary campaign.

Mr. Lewis said that some items mentioned in the party platform were not included in the "Ideas" package because, "I didn't want some people's choice of sensational headlines on these controversial issues to weigh down the effort to highlight these new ideas."

The House minority leader, Robert Michel of Illinois, and others said unlikely to agree to a freeze this year on cost-of-living adjustments for the Social Security program, retirement benefits and disability payments. Senate Republicans are considering such a freeze as part of a deficit-reduction package.

Mr. Reagan, who campaigned for re-election on the promise that he would not cut Social Security, said last week that he would consider the cost-of-living freeze if it were supported by a strong bipartisan coalition in Congress.

Among other proposals in the document are: A "pay-as-you-go" system that would require that a new program have a source of funding, such as user fees, or be financed by cuts in an existing program; presidential line-item veto power over appropriations bills, and adoption of the Reagan administration's enterprise zone legislation, which would provide breaks to businesses that locate in depressed areas.

Conservative Christians are a more complex group than is commonly understood, according to those who study them. Defining them is not easy because the terms are in flux, blurry and overlapping, and are matters of dispute. Many, if you ask, simply say they are "good Christians."

They look to their new-style churches for more than what the old Bible Belt churches could provide — to serve as a cultural bridge, to shelter them and to give them voice in a secular Babylon.

Their movement sounds the warning that American society, founded on the revolutionary principle of religious freedom, has moved beyond the mere separation of church and state to the banishment of religion and values from public life, a dilemma described starkly by one theologian as the "naked public square" where anything goes.

"I believe the Judeo-Christian ethic is what we're dealing with — not a movement of wild-eyed conservatives," said Larry Lea, pastor of the fundamentalist Church on the Rock east of Dallas, one of the fastest growing congregations in the country.

It is impossible to generalize without stepping on someone else's definition, but a sampling of religious and political scholars outlined several broad types:

• Fundamentalists: Tend to emphasize doctrine and belief.

read the Bible literally, traditionally have been uneasy with the secular world. They include some who call themselves "devil separators."

• Tax Bills Introduced

The Senate and House have met two days this year, and of the 528 bills proposed in the House and Senate.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Belgium To Delay Missiles

Reagan Is Told Decision Could Await Elections

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Belgium, in a blow to U.S. hopes of stationing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe as quickly as possible, has told President Ronald Reagan that it will not begin deploying its share of the missiles in March as planned and could delay a decision on deployment until after the Belgian elections in December.

That, Belgian officials said Tuesday, was the upshot of the White House meeting Monday at which Mr. Reagan failed to convince a wavering Prime Minister Wilfried Martens to adhere as closely as possible to the March deployment schedule.

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They held out for tax simplification in the form of a modified flat

France Plans Private Television System Similar to Britain's

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — To increasing public pressure, President François Mitterrand is expected to announce on Wednesday how he plans to establish commercial television stations to compete with the three state-controlled channels.

The aim is to establish a system similar to that in Britain, where both public and private television operate.

Mr. Mitterrand disclosed on Jan. 4 his intention to permit private groups to establish television operations but provided no details. He was expected to be questioned about the issue during a Wednesday television interview devoted to domestic issues.

According to senior government officials, Mr. Mitterrand's decision was a response to pressures from within his cabinet, from large media interests, municipalities and illegal "pirate" television stations that have proliferated throughout France.

Establishment of a private sector in television would be the first step in ending the state monopoly over French television established after World War II. It follows the government's decision in 1982 that allowed about 1,000 private radio stations to operate alongside the state-controlled radio network.

There has been increasing pressure to free French radio and television from government controls. On Dec. 8, about 100,000 young people demonstrated against a temporary ban on operations of some private FM radio stations in Paris. "It showed us how sensitive the issue is," said a media adviser to Mr. Mitterrand.

Many private television stations already have transmitted programs illegally but have been closed down quickly by police. The private groups seek the establishment of local, regional or national networks that would rely on advertising revenue.

Although many details have not been decided, the government plans a system under which both private and government-controlled television could operate, possibly as early as next year.

"From the president on down, we are decided on deregulating and creating a place for the private sector in French TV," said the Mitterrand adviser, adding that the model was Britain's system.

The British Broadcasting Corp. was granted a monopoly over radio broadcasting in Britain in 1927 and it later was extended to cover television. That monopoly was ended in 1955 when the government permitted the establishment of the Independent Television Authority, an association of regional independent stations. Private radio stations were allowed to begin operations in the early 1970s.

"What we still do not know is how to bring it all together," said an adviser to Prime Minister Laurent Fabius. The adviser emphasized that the government wanted to maintain its "historical" role in television.

The French government plans to maintain three networks under state control and continue support for several government-backed projects, such as the building of a new television satellite and a 60-million-franc (\$6.18 billion) plan to provide cable service to at least four million homes, hotels, banks and other outlets in the 1990s.

The *plan-cable* would provide subscribers with access to computerized information services and a dozen more television channels, which are expected to be both public and private.

An indication that the government plans to proceed slowly surfaced on Monday when Mr. Fabius said he was naming a lawyer and consultant, Jean-Denis Bredin, to prepare a study on privatization. Mr. Bredin is expected to submit his recommendations within three months.

"We are not rushing into this plan because there are certain risks and uncertainties we want to examine thoroughly first," the Fabius adviser said.

The official noted that the government still planned to launch in July 1986 a satellite that would be able to transmit programs over three new television channels, two of them government-controlled and one private.

However, one of the participants, Cie. Television Luxembourgeoise, a private television company based in Luxembourg, has threatened to withdraw from the satellite project if the government allows a private national network. CTL then would become a candidate for one of the new private stations.

Canal Plus, the government-backed pay television channel, also would become a candidate should the government allow a network financed by advertising. Canal Plus, established as a fourth station last November, is financed directly by subscribers.

"This could mean giving up what we have worked so hard to obtain," said one Canal Plus executive, "but the fact that new advertising would be involved has changed a lot of the thinking."

Under the current system, the government restricts advertising revenues of the three state-controlled networks to about 27 percent of their annual financial resources. Last year, that totaled almost 3 billion francs.

Advertising executives estimate that if French television were privatized, that amount would double or possibly triple. Government officials said the volume would increase so that advertising now going to the three government channels would not be affected.

"There is enormous, unexploited potential, and most of our clients, including big multinationals, are interested in taking advantage of what the government may be planning," said Robert Apteker, vice president and general manager of Marsteller SA, the French subsidiary of Marsteller Inc., a large U.S. advertising agency. "But we would first like to know what the government is planning specifically."

About 50 cities, including Paris, have requested government permission to establish local private stations. Many of the cities already have established joint venture companies with private interests, mainly publishing companies and banks, that want to develop programs and advertising for the new stations.

Several dozen small pirate stations could embarrass the government, particularly with the approach of parliamentary elections in the spring of 1986, if they resume transmission.

"What are we going to do in the next few months if the illegal operators start sending? Send in riot police?" said the Mitterrand media adviser. "We cannot afford to do that."

WORLD BRIEFS

Beijing Student Dispute Is Resolved

BELING (AP) — Authorities at a Beijing university have announced a compromise with students on a dispute over educational stipends that had led students to defy a ban on putting up wall posters.

Observers said the university's response to the protest was consistent with a slight loosening of controls on the freedom of expression that has followed recent economic reforms.

The student protest centered on the university's carrying out of an Education Ministry directive eliminating monthly stipends of 18 yuan (slightly more than \$6) during winter and summer breaks. Under the compromise, some of the money saved by the elimination of the stipends will go to needy students.

Taiwan Arrests Own Agents in Killing

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan announced Tuesday it had arrested an unspecified number of its own military intelligence agents and suspended the head of the agency, General Wang Hsi-ling, in connection with the murder of a dissident Taiwanese author in California last year.

The government did not disclose how many agents were being held. It said a special committee had been set up to investigate the agency, which is subordinate to the Defense Ministry.

Henry Liu, who frequently criticized Taiwan's president, Chiang Ching-kuo, was shot by three persons outside his home in Daly, California, Oct. 15. The statement said, "The government is deeply shocked by the involvement of our intelligence officials in Liu's murder."

16 Sanctuary Activists Indicted in U.S.

TUCSON, Arizona (AP) — Sixteen people, including a Protestant minister, two Roman Catholic priests and three nuns, were charged Monday in a federal indictment with conspiring to transport illegal aliens from Central America in an effort to provide them sanctuary in the United States.

The church-sponsored sanctuary movement, which began in Tucson and has spread across the United States, has worked to bring Central American refugees, mainly from El Salvador and Guatemala, into the country.

Members of the movement contend that the 1980 Refugee Act allows legal asylum for refugees who are fleeing political oppression and violence. The U.S. government contends that most people leaving those countries do so for economic reasons and thus are ineligible for special status.

West Germans File Anti-Pershing Suit

KARLSRUHE, West Germany (UPI) — Six persons filed suit in West Germany's highest court Tuesday, alleging that the U.S.-made Pershing-2 nuclear missile is a danger to civilians.

Prompted by Friday's accident with a Pershing rocket in which three U.S. soldiers were killed, they filed a joint suit with the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe saying the weapon contravenes the constitutional provision that every citizen enjoys "invulnerability" and "the right to life."

A Bremen law professor, Wolfgang Dastler, said the suit, brought by four lawyers, a judge and a policeman, was based on the safety record of the Pershing-2. He said it would argue that the rocket posed the same danger to civilians as an unsafe nuclear power station. A U.S. Army spokesman on Monday said the cause of the accident at a training ground north of Stuttgart was an unexplained spontaneous ignition of a motor.

CIA Analyst Defends CBS Program

NEW YORK (LAT) — A former CIA analyst, Sam Adams, has told a U.S. jury here that General William C. Westmoreland caused a "massive falsification" of intelligence during the Vietnam War by imposing a ceiling upon the numbers of enemy troops.

Colonel Adam Pietruszka also is accused of trying to cover up the killing. Three security police officers under his command, Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, Lieutenant Leszek Pekala and Lieutenant Colonel Chmielewski, are charged with premeditated murder.

Father Popieluszko, a leading supporter of the banned Solidarity free trade union, was kidnapped near Torun on Oct. 19. His body was found in the Vistula River 11 days later. An autopsy showed that he had strangulated.

The court heard fresh evidence Tuesday about a special Interior Ministry pass issued to Captain Piotrowski that enabled the kidnappers' cars to escape search when stopped by the police. Father Popieluszko's body had been placed in the car trunk.

Colonel Pietruszka denies issuing the pass to the group before they set out on their mission.

Miroslaw Wronski, Colonel Pietruszka's driver, said he gave the pass to Captain Piotrowski on Oct. 19 without obtaining prior permission from Colonel Pietruszka. He informed the colonel later, while driving him in Warsaw, and did not see his reaction, Mr. Wronski said.

"Perhaps he didn't hear me," he told the court.

Mr. Wronski said the colonel never uttered approval or disapproval of his action and it was never discussed between them before Colonel Pietruszka's arrest on Nov. 2.

The Fighting Communist Cells claimed responsibility for several bomb attacks against companies it said were involved in producing U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 nuclear missiles.

In Bonn, an Interior Ministry spokesman said that security experts assumed there was cooperation between international terrorist groups, but he said he had no knowledge of a specific link between the French and West German organizations.

■ U.S. Building Bombed

The Fighting Communist Cells claimed responsibility for a car bomb explosion Tuesday that heavily damaged a U.S. Army support building less than a mile from NATO headquarters, The Associated Press reported in Brussels.

Policemen said that two U.S. military police guards were slightly injured by flying glass. The bombing was the eighth in Belgium in four months.

In a statement received by the Brussels newspaper *Le Soir*, the group claimed links with the Red Army Faction and warned of further actions that could "wound or kill Yankee military and their accomplices."

■ Arts Fund Cut To Be Sought

■ Neves Elected in Brazil, Vows To Reform the Constitution

(Continued from Page 1)

194 in the Senate, at least one-quarter are tax measures, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Almost all of the bills would add or expand tax deductions, exemptions or credits. Some would allow a deduction or credit for buying a smoke detector, for donating blood, or to offset increases in property taxes and utility bills for people aged 62 and older.

Still other bills would permit people to set aside up to \$2,000 a year in tax-free accounts that could be used only to buy homes, would exclude tips from taxable income and would repeal the highway-use tax on heavy trucks.

■ U.S. to Appoint Experts To Monitor UNESCO

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS — The U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, will shortly appoint a panel of private citizens to assess and report on the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, said Gregory J. Newell, assistant secretary of state for international organizations, on Tuesday.

Mr. Newell said the panel, of six to eight experts, would join with a six-member U.S. observer mission to work with member states and the secretariat to bring about changes in UNESCO programs and operations. The United States withdrew from UNESCO on Dec. 31.

■ Kuwaiti Officials Find Guns

KUWAIT — The Kuwaiti customs authorities have found 50 machine guns, several pistols, pornographic films and 41 kilograms (90 pounds) of hashish in unclaimed baggage and have begun investigations to track down the owners. Local newspapers reported Tuesday.

Last of Asylum-Seekers Leave Prague Embassy

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BONN — The last six of as many as 160 East Germans who occupied West Germany's embassy in Prague in an attempt to gain passage to the West abandoned their sit-in Tuesday and returned home by train.

Their departure, which came a day before an offer of immunity from prosecution by East German authorities was to expire, ended a four-month ordeal that frustrated and embarrassed the governments of both Germany.

Heinrich Windfuhr, Bonn's minister for intra-German relations, said that he now expected East Germany to relax curbs on exit visas for hundreds of thousands of East Germans reportedly seeking to emigrate.

He added that those who participated in the occupation would be allowed to go to the West "within a reasonable period."

More than 35,000 East Germans were permitted to go to the West last year, far more than at any time since the Berlin Wall was built in 1961. But the pace of emigration slowed drastically in recent months as the East German government emphasized its determination to resolve the embassy siege without bowing to the refugees' demands for guaranteed exit visas.

Wolfgang Vogel, an East Berlin lawyer who acted as a mediator on behalf of Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said Tuesday that the six remaining East Germans left the Prague embassy "of their own free will" and will apply to emigrate through legal channels.

U.S. Tracking Big Satellite From Soviet

By Wayne Biddle
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union recently launched one of its largest satellites in the history of its space program, a device that required special tracking efforts by the U.S. Air Force, according to a spokeswoman for the North American Aerospace Command.

The spokeswoman, Kay Cormier, said Monday that the air force "had to bring in extra specialists" to follow the satellite after its launching on Sept. 28. She said that there was no precedent for the extensive maneuvering the satellite accomplished once in orbit.

"We assume it was launched on a proton booster," said Marcia Smith, an expert on Soviet space programs at the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress. The Proton rocket is the largest operational Russian booster, capable of lifting 30,000-pound (22,700-kilogram) cargoes into low orbits around the Earth.

The U.S. space shuttle can put about 32,000 pounds into a position similar to that reached by the proton-launched satellite in September. The Proton is comparable to the Titan-3 boosters used by the U.S. Air Force to launch communications and reconnaissance satellites.

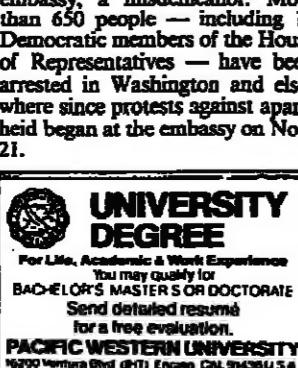
Mrs. Cormier said that the Soviet satellite, designated Cosmos-1603, is in a roughly circular orbit about 528 miles (852 kilometers) high. Its orbit is inclined 71 degrees from the Equator, she said, which would enable it to make frequent passes over the United States.

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Angola Seeks UN Relief to Save 627,000

Agence France-Presse

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Angola has asked the UN disaster relief agency to help save 627,000 people in its central and southern provinces who are suffering because of drought and the aftermath of fighting with guerrillas and raids by South African forces.

A report issued here Monday by the agency, the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, said 500,000 of those people were in the plateau regions of Bié and Niambu, and 127,000 in Huíla, Cunene, Kwando, Okavango, to the south.

The report said the Angolan government's concern was fully shared by international relief bodies operating in the country.

The situation, the agency said, was most difficult in the plateau area because precarious security made it dangerous to send supplies by land, and that had aggravated food shortages.

The World Food Program is operating a three-month plan sending supplies worth \$1.3 million via South-West Africa to Lubango, Mafala and Kipango in the south, the report said. It noted that the Angolan government had a pilot reconstruction plan for the southern provinces, where the economy has suffered because of fighting, but was waiting for the complete evacuation of South African troops.

Loss of Funds Denied

Robert Lindsey of The New York Times reported earlier from Los Angeles.

Joe Bass, founder of the International Christian Aid organization, denied Monday that his group had mishandled millions of dollars in donations meant for the victims of famine in Ethiopia.

Mr. Bass's group in recent months has mounted an extensive TV appeal for famine victims and is the subject of investigations by U.S. state and local district attorneys. He said the group had raised just \$251,487 in the last two months of 1984 and \$83,000 this year.

Overall, he said his organization had raised \$34 million in the 1983

United Press International
L. Joe Bass, founder of the International Christian Aid organization, denying that his group had mishandled millions in donations meant for the victims of the famine in Ethiopia.

organization had become the target of a "witch hunt."

"There are no missing millions. There is no missing money," Mr. Bass said at a news conference.

An agency of the Better Business Bureau, in an analysis of the organization's spending in 1983, concluded that only 41 percent of its income was devoted to programs by U.S. state and local district attorneys. He said the group had raised just \$251,487 in the last two months of 1984 and \$83,000 this year.

Overall, he said his organization had raised \$34 million in the 1983

Italian Gun To Replace Colt .45 As Sidearm of U.S. Army Officers

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army has decided to supply its military officers with Italian-made Beretta pistols, replacing the Colt .45-caliber automatic pistol that has been the army officers' standard sidearm since 1911.

The choice of the Beretta 9mm weapon, announced Monday by the Pentagon, ends an intense competition spurred by a 1978 survey by the U.S. House Appropriations Committee that found a proliferation of various types of pistols and ammunition among the armed services.

When the army chose the Italian company of Fabbrica d'Armi Pietro Beretta SpA, only one other company was in the running, a Pentagon statement said. That company, Maertens of Switzerland and West Germany, produces the Sig-Sauer pistol.

Colt Industries of Hartford, Connecticut, took itself out of the running because it would be unable to meet the army's delivery schedules, an army spokesman said.

By shifting to a 9mm weapon, the U.S. military will adopt pistols and ammunition compatible with those used by other North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries.

The Pentagon said that Beretta would be awarded a five-year contract to manufacture 315,920 weapons to supply the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. The army, which is handling the purchase for the other services, said that the overall price would be more than \$50 million.

Christian Fundamentalism Comes of Political Age in the U.S.

(Continued from Page 1) Christians, who do not want to associate even with other Christians who are much involved with the secular world.

• Evangelicals: May accept fundamentalist doctrine, but tend to emphasize the act of conversion and its importance and the role of taking the message to others. Generally, they are considered more worldly, more concerned with social policy. They may be liberal or conservative.

• Christians: May accept fundamentalist doctrine, but tend to emphasize the immediate, emotional manifestation of the spirit — jumping, shouting, waving their hands in praise, speaking in tongues and faith healing. Adherents include old-line Pentecostals, but also a more modern, younger, better-educated group whose practices differ in degree and emphasis.

The Christianity range from a primitive Baptist church in rural South Carolina, which prohibits music, dancing or card playing, to huge edifices such as the Crystal Palace of a television evangelist, Robert Schuller, near Los Angeles, or the First Baptist Church of Dallas, which provides almost total life support for its members.

For those who share their basic beliefs, including the down-and-out, the sick and the troubled, conservative Christians tend to provide the kinds of familial warmth, support and "good works" that are considered the essence of Christian love. However, the rest of humanity, they say, is lamentably bound for hell.

Critics have termed their harsh intolerance of all who reject their beliefs as a hate-filled "moral Mo-

Le Monde Nominates Fontaine to Be Editor

The Associated Press
PARIS — The editorial staff of Le Monde nominated André Fontaine as its candidate Tuesday to become director and editor in chief of the the Paris daily. Observers said that Mr. Fontaine, 63, was likely to be confirmed Friday by a vote of the newspaper's general assembly.

The outgoing editor, André Laurent, resigned after the editorial staff refused last month to support his plan to cut salaries and other costs and sell Le Monde's headquarters in central Paris. Mr. Fontaine is expected to reduce salaries, but has not said if he would sell the building. Le Monde has lost 80 million francs (\$8.3 million) over the last few years.

Carthysm," with strains of Semitism and racism.

The direct impact of the New Right political-religious coalition and of controversial leaders such as Mr. Falwell is a matter of debate. But observers on all sides agree that the broader mass of the Christian right has played a significant role in revising public debate and forcing Americans of every stripe to re-examine the most fundamental questions of ethics and morality.

The movement is riding a tide of influence that sometimes has made it appear more unified and threatening than it really is, according to both critics and supporters.

The election and re-election of the most conservative president of the modern era — the most evangelical president since the Founding Fathers — as he also has been called — is a part of this tide. So is the ripening of a new generation of media-savvy preachers. And so is a widespread public recalling over a spectrum of social ills.

"I think America is ready to consider repentence of its sins," said Pastor Tom Vestal of the politically active Mt. Oliver Baptist Church in Raleigh, North Carolina, which has grown fivefold in the last six years. "It's a great time to be a Christian."

There is, of course, nothing new about religious activism on either the right or the left. The original colonies were born in reaction to a world in which statecraft was churchcraft, and the country has had a delicate time refining its experiment in religious pluralism since.

There were the abolitionist preachers who helped found the Republican Party, the religious fervor that led to Prohibition and the preachers in the forefront of civil rights, the anti-war movement and other crusades since the 1950s.

The fundamentalists fell off the national screen for a time, some thought for good. The main perception of the conservative Christian movement was for decades embodied primarily in the giant revivals of Billy Graham.

The rise of Jimmy Carter to the presidency brought the phrase "born again" back into the forefront of the political lexicon. But Mr. Carter's blend of liberal politics and earnest Baptist zeal made his liberal constituents uneasy.

Moreover, after raising the expectations of the increasingly restive Christian right, he then brought their frustrations to the boiling point.

They had watched from the sidelines while liberal causes dominated the political agenda: Abortion was legalized, the homosexual rights and feminist movements mushroomed, taxes were used to pres-

sure Christian schools to abide by civil rights laws and national resistance to the communist threat seemed to waver.

As Martin Marty, a theologian at the University of Chicago, put it: "They felt left out of everybody else's liberation." Meanwhile, a foundation for their uprising had been laid by the media revolution, which produced religious television personalities with new power to communicate and raise money.

In 1979, the sleeping lion of fundamentalism seemed suddenly to leap to its feet, fed up.

Mr. Falwell formed the Moral Majority and the political whiz kids of the New Right completed a circuit to the electronic evangelists. Political hit lists, voter registration drives, grass-roots mass meetings, lobbying arms and mailing lists blossomed on behalf of their pro-life, pro-moral, pro-family, pro-America line.

Since 1980, the budget for all of Mr. Falwell's operations has grown from \$38 million to \$90 million a

Official Says More May Die In Ethiopian Derailment

By Clifford D. May

New York Times Service

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — Ethiopian rescue officials said Tuesday that all those injured in the derailment of a train on the Addis Ababa-Djibouti line were now receiving medical treatment and that the bodies of the deceased had been removed from the scene of the accident.

According to government reports issued Monday, 392 people were killed and 370 injured when the train plowed from a bridge outside the Ethiopian town of Awash on Sunday. It was nearly seven hours before rescue workers learned of the accident and managed to reach the victims.

Of those injured, some were said Tuesday to be in critical condition. "The death toll may be higher," said Gimma Kidane, an Ethiopian Red Cross spokesman, "but the latest figures are not known yet."

An investigation into the cause of the derailment was continuing Tuesday. Several Ethiopian officials said they suspected that the train turned on to the bridge at high speed, creating a whiplash effect that threw the rear car from the track and pulled the three others with it.

Mr. Gimma said that contrary to earlier reports, only four of the five cars of the train fell 35 feet (about 10 meters) from the bridge into a ravine.

"This is the worst train accident in the history of our country," said Tefera Shewi, secretary of the Ethiopian Red Cross, after visiting the crash site.

"Nobody is going to get control of CBS through a cockamamy scheme like this," Tony Hoffman, director of corporate finance for

Helms Call for Stock Takeover of CBS Seen as Unlikely to Affect News Policy

By Robert Shogan
and Tom Redburn
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Jesse A. Helms's call for a national campaign to buy stock in CBS Inc. and bring conservative pressure to bear on its news coverage is unlikely to give conservatives control over the network or even significant influence over its news policies, financial analysts and media leaders say.

Many analysts and political experts suggested, instead, that the proposed campaign appears to be aimed more at gaining publicity and funds for the causes supported by Senator Helms than at taking financial control of CBS which the North Carolina Republican calls "a liberally biased and the most anti-Reagan network."

Senator Helms, in a five-page letter to be mailed Jan. 21 to 1 million households, asks conservatives not only to buy stock in the network but also to send money to an organization called Fairness in Media.

The letter, disclosed last week by the News and Observer in Raleigh, North Carolina, said the group needs \$277,000 "to produce TV and radio ads and send letters to urge other conservatives to purchase CBS stock."

Analysts say it would cost \$1 billion or more to buy one-half of CBS's nearly 30 million shares of stock now valued at about \$75 a share, and such an attempt would face a legal obstacle course of government regulations.

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"Nobody is going to get control of CBS through a cockamamy scheme like this," Tony Hoffman, director of corporate finance for



Senator Jesse Helms

the investment banking company of Crain and Co. of New York, said Monday. "It would probably reinforce the tendency that already exists for some of the media to re-examine their status and the reasons why they have lost public esteem."

A spokeswoman for CBS declined to go beyond the network's statement of last week in which it said it "reports the news accurately and fairly" and vowed to maintain the independence and integrity of its new organization.

Shaun Steeber, senior vice president of the National Association of Broadcasters, pointed out that at CBS and other networks the news operations are insulated from overall corporate management, precisely to avoid stockholder influence.

CBS has about 29.7 million shares outstanding, owned by about 24,000 shareholders. According to information compiled by Paul Kagan, an investment consultant in Carmel, California, about two-thirds of CBS stock is owned by institutional investors such as pension funds, insurance companies, and large investment firms.

The single largest owner of CBS stock is William S. Paley, the founder of the company, who owned 6.55 percent, or just under two million shares, as of February last year.

Analysts estimated that CBS could cost as much as \$130 a share in a takeover attempt, which means that Senator Helms's group might have to raise almost \$2 billion to buy half of the company's stock.

Although the CBS network is not regulated by the government, the Federal Communications Commission, according to analysts, would have to approve any group trying to acquire more than 10 percent of CBS stock.

Reed Irvine, chairman of the board of Accuracy in Media, a private press group that monitors the press, said the impact of the Helms plan depended on how much CBS stock he could persuade conserva-

tives to buy. "If you get a significant amount," Mr. Irvine said, "it would probably reinforce the tendency that already exists for some of the media to re-examine their status and the reasons why they have lost public esteem."

Benjamin C. Bradlee, executive editor of The Washington Post — like CBS a frequent target for criticism by conservatives — dismissed the notion that the threat of a takeover would affect CBS's news operations. "I think it's pretty much of an empty gesture," he said. "It's not going to affect CBS. You know, the Moonies announced they were buying stock in the Post a while back. Well, I don't think that put the fear of God into us, do you?"

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In his mountain town of São João del Rei in Minas Gerais on March 4, 1910, Tancredo de Almeida Neves was one of 12 children in a family of shopkeepers. He studied in the state capital of Belo Horizonte, but returned home in 1932 to practice law. In 1938, he married the former Risolda Guimaraes, with whom he had three children, all of them adults now.

He soon became involved in local and state politics and, in 1951, was elected a federal deputy. Only in 1953, though, did he become a national figure when appointed justice minister by President Getúlio Vargas. He resigned the following year after the president committed suicide, but the brief contact with the popular figure of Mr. Vargas would benefit him throughout his career.

In the late 1950s, he became president of the state-owned Banco do Brasil under President Juscelino Kubitschek. But when the next president, Jânio Quadros, abruptly resigned in August 1961, Mr. Neves' political skills were once again in evidence as he helped persuade the army to allow the left-leaning president, João Goulart, to take over.

Part of the deal involved curtailing the new president's powers through appointment of a prime minister. Mr. Neves himself assumed that post, but he then dedicated himself to preparing the referendum under which presidential authority was subsequently restored. He stepped down in 1962, but he was still identified with the government when Mr. Goulart was removed by the army in March 1964.

Unlike most opposition politicians, however, he was not stripped of his political rights. Over the next 15 years, he served as a federal deputy in a Congress that, while limited in its powers, was the only

2 Die in Jamaica

In Fuel Price Riots

The Associated Press

KINGSTON, Jamaica — Riots touched off by sharp price increases for gasoline and propane gas paralyzed the country Tuesday. The police reported two dead.

Businesses, schools and government offices were closed, domestic flights grounded and the opening session of Parliament was canceled. The demonstrations started in Kingston and quickly spread to the tourist center of Montego Bay and other cities.

The increases raised the price of gasoline from the equivalent of \$1.85 dollars to \$2.19 a gallon (3.785 liters), and propane gas went from \$20.16 to \$23.38 for a 100-pound (45-kilogram) tank.

REMEMBER THE SNOW — A worker clears snow from in front of the Alamo in San Antonio, Texas, after a record snowfall in the city during the weekend.

mountains and, as such, introspective."

And like a good mineiro, Tancredo, as he is generally referred to here, talks little. In press conferences his answers are invariably shorter than the questions and, when he speaks, he picks his words carefully.

"I have never made a friend from whom I could not separate," he once said, "and I have never made an enemy that I could not approach."

The real test of his negotiating skill, though, will come once he is in office. He has made few promises beyond that of consolidating Brazil's democracy, yet his critics charge that he has become all too eager to please.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Kennedy's African Trip

Consider first the simpler questions posed by Senator Edward Kennedy's stormy eight-day sojourn in South Africa: Interference in another country's affairs? Cadging liberal votes at home by posturing abroad? Both of these charges were flung. Senator Kennedy was hit by Pretoria's all-black regime — and by a small faction of black radicals who disrupted a final meeting in a black township.

The charges miss the point. Yes, Senator Kennedy is not a South African and his purpose was political. Like President Ronald Reagan, the senator condemns apartheid, short of the permanent rule by a white minority that welcomes black labor but denies them the most elementary rights of citizenship. In destroying this system, Senator Kennedy is no more a troublemaker than are Americans of all races who have been carrying nonviolent protest to the doors of South Africa's embassies.

Knowing his purpose, South Africa issued his visa, then had two cabinet ministers lecture him for meddling. This from a government that funds insurrections in Angola and Mozambique and illegally occupies Namibia.

All that aside, South Africa has little ground for complaint. Advocacy cuts both ways. Pretoria yearns for acceptance in the West by making the most few concessions to multiracialism. Only the other day, President P.W. Botha was given an indulgent opportunity in the United States on CBS TV's "60 Minutes." If he wants to influence U.S. opinion, how can Mr. Kennedy and other Americans be faulted for attempting to influence South Africa?

Whether the attempt does any good is a different question. Believing themselves besieged, white South Africans tend to stop their

ears to uncongenial criticism. This was made easier in the senator's case when 100 black radicals thwarted his attempt to address 4,000 blacks. There is no clear evidence that the government encouraged this disruption, as hinted by Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Nobel laureate. It could be a worrying portent of impatience among younger militants.

True believers in apartheid insist that violence and communism will enter by the back door if South Africa opens its front door to political change. So Pretoria minimizes the idealism of Bishop Tutu and encourages the violence it fears by repressing multiracial parties and labor unions.

The evidence, however, is that both black and white South Africans feel a stake in their country, not in its destruction. Americans simply have to assume that persistent pressure can encourage political change.

A joint statement by six South African business organizations called last week for fairer employment practices, more political rights for blacks, a universal citizenship instead of black citizenship in bogus "homelands" and an end to the forced removal of nonwhites from certain neighborhoods.

Business favors these reforms because it wants to head off boycotts and restrictions on U.S. investments in South Africa. Whether such sanctions would have a good effect is yet another question for debate. Nothing is more difficult than trying to promote internal change in another nation. But there would be less hope for reform without the credible threat of sanctions and the continued "zdding" of foreign politicians.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

What is one to make of Senator Edward Kennedy's visit to South Africa? Certainly it was a striking media event, one coinciding with and reinforcing the new interest of the American public in apartheid. The senator drew on the recollection of his late brother Robert's tour 18 years ago. He sought out the scenes most expressive of white oppression of the black majority and presented himself as a new recruit to the struggle of South African blacks for dignity and equality. It is a struggle, he said, that puts him in opposition to the Reagan administration's policy of "constructive engagement," which he finds morally and politically wanting.

Senator Kennedy has something of his brother Robert's quality of being able to sum up other people's deepest feelings to the surface. Thus did he elicit sharp protests from a minority of radical black nationalists who, far from receiving his extended hand, rebuffed him as an agent of the capitalist system they blame for their situation. It goes without saying that the official white establishment fully reciprocated his severe judgment of its policies and bona fides. More unexpectedly, some white liberals who are in opposition to their government also felt the senator was grandstanding and butting in.

We are faced here with a political dilemma that Americans have got to resolve if they are serious about converting the latest burst of anti-apartheid feeling into a helpful contribu-

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Rules for Research

Tension is inevitable between the great American research universities and the government. But there is currently a rising concern among the universities that the government is pressing them harder and is gaining ground. The universities always want the latitude to follow their research where it takes them, and to publish the results openly. The government, which provides the money for much of this work, usually wants a measure of control. That has always been the case. But increasingly it seems to want more control — to see the results of research before they are published, for example, and even to have the authority to deny publication.

These issues often do not involve U.S. national security in any conventional sense, but rather an inclination on the part of the administration here and there to push security restrictions beyond their traditional limits. John Shattuck, vice president of Harvard, has written a memorandum that cites some of the points that currently raise academic anxieties. He cites the presidential order to require all government employees with access to certain kinds of classified information to agree to a censorship of anything that they might write for the rest of their lives. The Reagan administration withdrew that rule last year, but only temporarily. If it is put into force, it will constitute a formidable barrier to government service for many academics. That would be a disservice both to the government and to the quality of scholarship on public affairs.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR JAN. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: As the North Sprouts Icicles
PALM BEACH, Florida. — The eyes of society in the North, and in New York especially, have again turned toward Palm Beach, a resort which blooms with flowers when the North is sprouting icicles. Visitors were bathing here today [Jan. 5] in the sun at a temperature of 74 degrees Fahrenheit (23.3 centigrade). Others, dressed in light flannels, strolled through the palms complaining of the heat, and these were passed by those who had arrived on the first through express train from Jersey City — the winter service having just begun — loaded with furs. Since Christmas, when the Hotel Breakers was opened, it has been getting more and more lovely here, and the season will be well under way in another week.

— JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-982

1935: Saarlanders Opt for Germany
SAARBRUECKEN — Eight hundred thousand Saarlanders celebrated their national delivery [Jan. 15] in much the same spirit of thanksgiving as was manifested by the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine in November, 1918. This morning this borderland people, who for fifteen years have lived without a country, were electrified with joy at the radio tidings that an amazing 90 percent in the [Jan. 13] plebiscite had been cast for reunion with Germany. Church bells pealed jubilantly throughout the 738 square miles of Saar territory, youth and maidens danced, citizens and women in their 80s and 90s wept with joy. "At last the Saar's German again," they cried.

— JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-982

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-982

Didier ALFANDARI Thierry GANDILLOT Bertrand LE BALCH Arnaud RODIER
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 Georges DUPUY

ILS SONT TOUS MES AMIS A LA TRIBUNE

Ils viennent des meilleurs journaux économiques, ce sont les meilleures signatures de la presse des affaires, ils maîtrisent les sujets les plus difficiles. Tous, ils se sont lancés dans l'aventure. Ils ont tous décidé de faire du neuf dans le vieil univers de la presse. Vous les connaissez tous pour les avoir lus. Ils sont 50 journalistes spécialisés qui sont montés à la Tribune pour créer l'événement de l'année.

Ils travaillent dans un journal indépendant, c'est la Tribune. Ils écrivent dans un quotidien international, c'est la Tribune. Ils signent des

articles qui traitent de l'économie du monde entier dans la Tribune. Ils exposent les faits ; ils les analysent ; ils les commentent. Ils sont sans parti pris et ils se passionnent. Ils connaissent tous les régimes qui nous régissent et ils en parlent. Ils connaissent tous ceux qui nous dirigent et ils les font parler.

Chaque jour des nouvelles nous parviennent de Londres, Bonn, Francfort, New-

York, Hong-Kong et même Pékin... Les journalistes de la Tribune sont présents sur les grandes places boursières et financières. La Tribune couvre les grands sujets : macro-économie, la vie des affaires, commerce, électronique, innovation, finance internationale, votre argent etc...

50 journalistes ont décidé de faire un journal qui bouge à l'image d'aujourd'hui. Ils ont des oreilles dans le monde entier et leurs plumes sont à Paris. Ils sont au cœur de l'actualité. Il est urgent de les lire quotidiennement dans la Tribune.

**QUOTIDIEN.
SORTIE
15 JANVIER.**



**LE MULTINATIONAL
DE L'ÉCONOMIE.**

INSIGHTS

Latest Australian Political Scandals Enliven Summer Holiday Doldrums

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

S YDNEY — Most of the four million people in this harbor city have eased into vacation routines, slipping away from their high-rise offices early on Fridays in search of the perfect beach. Their coolers brim with beer. Their bodies, scorched by the sun, are beginning to assume the gloss of dark mahogany.

But this summer season has not been accompanied by the usual respite from politics. Over lunch tables, in pubs and during afternoon tea, people gleefully discuss each day's disclosures in a litany of scandals.

Several weeks ago, the city was shocked by banner headlines announcing that a justice of the High Court in the nearly 200 years of the country's history. The accusation, against Justice Lionel Murphy, a former attorney general, arose after the contents of telephone wiretaps — themselves a scandal because they were installed illegally by the New South Wales police — were disclosed to the press.

Justice Murphy has said that he is looking forward to his trial, asserting it provide him with an opportunity to establish his innocence.

Also due to stand trial soon is the minister for corrective services, who is responsible for running the prison system in New South Wales, the most affluent, populous and oldest of Australia's seven states. He has been charged with accepting money from prisoners in return for their release.

P ERHAPS the most titillating to Sydney residents have been the investigations into the affairs of a television magnate, Kerry Packer.

An investigation by a Royal Commission has charged that Mr. Packer, a self-described heavy gambler, concocted extensive tax-evasion schemes and was involved in an international drug ring.

Mr. Packer's testimony before the commission and some of the commission's findings were disclosed to The National Times, a muckraking weekly that has covered the scandals with as much zeal as Australian libel laws allow. The laws would undoubtedly appeal to American public officials and corporations, as they require a publisher to prove not only that information is true but also that it was in the public interest to publish it.

The newspaper printed the testimony, but to protect itself did not use Mr. Packer's name, referring to him instead as Goanna, the name of a large, lizardlike creature and indigenous to Australia.

"Goanna" graffiti erupted on city walls, and commuters on ferries were asking each other: "Who is Goanna?" At a press conference, Prime Minister Bob Hawke was asked about the last time he had seen Goanna.

Finally, Mr. Packer, a large man with a reputation for having opulent tastes in homes, antiques and cars, ended the suspense. First, he revealed in a public statement by his lawyers that he was Goanna. Having done that, as well as maintaining his innocence, he promptly filed

Drugs, drugs, drugs, was the reply of the mother of two grown children, when asked about the increase of malfeasance in high places.

a defamation of character suit against the person he suspected of revealing the damaging testimony.

Just as quickly, the court resolutely dismissed the suit and castigated Mr. Packer for using the judicial process improperly.

W HAT explains the outbreak of scandals in this strikingly underpopulated country — only 14 million people in a continent the size of the United States — where cricket, rugby and sailing traditionally have provoked more discussion than politics?

Bush fires, which plague ranches along with rabbits and kangaroos, are again a threat to the parched yellow grasslands. Sharks appeared in the waters near a recent surfing carnival at Bateman's Bay on the southern coast of New South Wales, sending competitors scurrying for the beach, and the racetracks continue to attract thousands of bettors.

As the country's standard of living has improved, some people wonder if its moral fiber has disintegrated.

Others insist that nothing has really changed.

With rakish smiles, they note Australia's criminal legacy. The country was founded in 1788 as a colony for British convicts, many of them the more cunning white-collar variety. Then, the officer corps sent to watch over the criminals turned to crime, specializing in smuggling rum.

But many Australians say the modern era has provided a spawning ground for the current corruption. In the early 1970s, the High Court limited the powers of the Commonwealth Tax Commissioner. The decision, as one lawyer sees it, sent many lawyers and business officials in search of illegal tax-evasion schemes.

"Drugs, drugs, drugs," was the reply of the mother of two grown children, when asked about the increase of malfeasance in high places.

In the last decade, urbanized Australia — 85 percent of the populace lives in cities such as Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide along the coasts — has witnessed a tremendous increase in the use of drugs, especially the readily accessible heroin from Southeast Asia.

Besides racking families and society, the flourishing drug traffic has led to more organized crime activities, according to the authorities.

E VEN Prime Minister Hawke and his family have been affected by the drug problem. In the recent electoral campaign, Mr. Hawke broke into tears as he disclosed to the nation that his daughter and her husband were addicted to heroin.

And although none of the revelations about improprieties involving prominent figures have touched Mr. Hawke, he has faced embarrassing financial questions.

While on a visit to Sydney, he reported the theft of approximately \$5,000 in cash and U.S. currency from his hotel room. In a televised campaign debate, a reporter on the panel asked Mr. Hawke why he had been carrying so much money in the first place.

The prime minister declined to answer the reporter's question.

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But many Australians say the modern era has provided a spawning ground for the current corruption. In the early 1970s, the High Court limited the powers of the Commonwealth Tax Commissioner. The decision, as one lawyer sees it, sent many lawyers and business officials in search of illegal tax-evasion schemes.

The next stop for the Waterhouse family is the courtroom as they seek to clear their name.



Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, being welcomed by Cambodian civilians at an evacuation post just inside Thailand. The civilians had moved from a camp expected to be attacked by Vietnamese troops.

Non-Communist Cambodia Group Gathers Strength Under Son Sann

By Elizabeth Becker
Washington Post Service

W ASHINGTON — Indochina got back on the front page last week, thanks to a particularly heavy Vietnamese attack against a Cambodian encampment near the Thai border.

It was not just any Cambodians whom the Vietnamese attacked. It was the camp of a group called the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, a nationalist, non-communist faction of apparently increasing strength and popularity. It is one of the two principal armies fighting Vietnam's six-year occupation of Cambodia. The other army belongs to the communist Khmer Rouge, widely held responsible for killing well over one million of their compatriots from 1975 to 1979, when they were driven out by Vietnamese forces.

All last year the Vietnamese said that the chief obstacle to their joining in peace talks was the continued presence of the Khmer Rouge. But recent events demonstrate that Vietnam is easy to get lost in the thicket. Only one leader — Mr. Son Sann — has refused to change sides. Prince Sihanouk, the most famous of Cambodians, has changed sides so many times that he has come to represent little more than himself and a vague Khmer nationalism. He fought against the Khmer Rouge when he was leader of Cambodia, but when he was deposed in 1970 he went over to the Khmer Rouge side and used his considerable reputation to encourage Cambodians to him.

The Khmer Rouge rewarded Sihanouk by putting him under virtual house arrest after they came to power and formed their own government. Yet now he is far closer to his Khmer Rouge associates in the coalition than to Mr. Son Sann whom he openly distrusts.

Heng Samrin's government is led by and filled with Khmer Rouge who fought under Mr. Pol Pot and helped run his regime. They joined with the Vietnamese when it was clear that they were next on Mr. Pol Pot's execution list.

It is within this muddy, bloody context that Mr. Son Sann stands out even further. During the civil war, from 1970 to 1975, Mr. Son Sann refused to support either the corrupt and inept regime of Lon Nol's Khmer Republic or its enemy, the communist front of the Khmer Rouge nominally headed by Sihanouk. As a

result, Mr. Son Sann was threatened with arrest by Mr. Lon Nol, snubbed by the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh and threatened with death by Sihanouk in Beijing.

A man of the "third force" with no side to support, Mr. Son Sann returned to Paris and the life of an obscure exile whose name was fixed on events in his homeland. When the Vietnamese were looking around for a candidate to head a puppet regime should they overthrow Mr. Pol Pot, they sent an intermediary to Mr. Son Sann to ask if he would join them. Mr. Son Sann said that he was opposed to any plan for a Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia even if it would mean the end of the Pol Pot regime.

The KPNLF, a 'third force' that is neither communist nor corrupt, has become a crucial target for Hanoi's forces.

IF the current war, which is being fought in western Cambodia, was strictly between the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese-imposed regime of Heng Samrin, the odds would be far better for Hanoi. If then would be a simple contest between two warring wings of the same Cambodian Communist party. The people of Cambodia would have the narrow choice between Pol Pot's brand of Khmer communism or the Vietnamese-style communism administered through the Heng Samrin regime.

But Mr. Son Sann, the leader of the KPNLF, refused to leave Cambodians such limited choices. A prime minister of Cambodia in the 1960s, Mr. Son Sann organized the liberation front around a platform espousing democratic ideals, a free, independent, nonaligned Cambodia and a sense of nationalism tied to Buddhism. Unable to get support from non-communist powers, the KPNLF has had to rely on the Chinese. Beijing gives the lion's share of its military assistance to its longtime ally, the Khmer Rouge, and gives the leftovers to the Vietnamese occupation force numbered 200,000.

Now, Mr. Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge, despite receiving vastly superior aid, number around 35,000 soldiers while Mr. Son Sann's KPNLF is thought to be 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers.

Their appeal and propaganda reach deep inside Cambodia and into the government. KPNLF operatives have their own intelligence network. When Cambodians defect from the Heng Samrin regime, defected that the Vietnamese are still in control of the country, they join the KPNLF forces if they decide to remain involved in their country's war.

The KPNLF is overshadowed, however, by the extraordinary fame of Sihanouk and the battlefield reputation of the Khmer Rouge. Mr. Son Sann, a former financier who is supremely self-confident and patient, is, however, uncharacteristically modest and shy for the leader of a guerrilla movement.

Mr. Son Sann's unlikely demeanor and his 73, undeniably contributed to the early and consistent U.S. refusal to grant military aid to the KPNLF. Mr. Son Sann expected the opposite. But the United States would take no part in his military project. The Carter administration decided to give its tacit support to the Khmer Rouge under Mr. Pol Pot. It saw no future for the KPNLF. The Khmer Rouge, on the other hand, were a proven military force. Both armies benefited from U.S. aid to refugees along the border.

THE KPNLF, on the other hand, represent an entirely antagonistic political alternative. When the Vietnamese or the Heng Samrin government are criticizing the liberation front, they say that there is nearly no difference between the KPNLF and Mr. Pol Pot's people. The Vietnamese are capitalizing on the front's entering into a loose coalition for more than two years with the Khmer Rouge and the tiny army led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former ruler. The three groups were

pushed into the coalition in a politically pragmatic move urged on them by foreign powers — China and the United States.

Various factions have changed sides so often in the continuing war for Cambodia that it is easy to get lost in the thicket. Only one leader — Mr. Son Sann — has refused to change sides.

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FOR all of these reasons, American military assistance to the KPNLF is not the automatic answer some have put forth. The KPNLF has emerged as the most independent Cambodian force fighting in what could be seen as a three-cornered war for Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge are discredited not only for their genocidal policies but for their long-standing allegiance to and dependence on China. The Vietnamese call them a puppet of China and the Cambodian people see a germ of truth in the charge. Of course the Heng Samrin regime is regularly called a puppet of Hanoi, a charge that also sticks.

The KPNLF, the orphans of the war, cannot be portrayed as any country's client. True, the resistance does depend on the expensive good will of Thailand for a safe haven and dependable supply route, and without Chinese military supplies it would have languished with little chance to prove its military ability. Moreover, by joining in the coalition with Sihanouk and the Khmer Rouge, the front has tainted its reputation. But compared to the other groups fighting in the war, the KPNLF can hardly be accused as acting as a stand-in for a major foreign power.

Mr. Son Sann is adamant that he is not interested in large-scale military aid, nothing that even vaguely resembles the level of aid given the incompetent Lon Nol regime that from 1970 until its defeat in 1975 was underwritten by the United States. Up until the last weeks, the Americans gave unilateral support to Mr. Lon Nol despite all evidence that he was losing the war through corruption and neglect as surely as the Khmer Rouge were winning it.

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It is questionable whether the United States is capable of giving even limited supplies, or willing to do so, without demanding a price that would diminish the appeal of the KPNLF.

As of this week, the question is of utmost importance. The Vietnamese have destroyed all of the KPNLF's major camps, including its headquarters at Ampil. Moreover, the Vietnamese have changed tactics. Besides destroying camps, they have stationed themselves in what appear to be permanent bases against the border to prevent the KPNLF from returning to Cambodia. The Vietnamese apparently want to cut off the liberation front from its routes inside Cambodia — routes that it has used successfully to harass Vietnamese troops, organize its followers around the country, gain new recruits and circulate propaganda against the Vietnamese.

Those KPNLF activities have proved all too effective against the Vietnamese. Hanoi hopes to stamp out the non-communist resistance and leave the Cambodians with the choice of either Heng Samrin or the Khmer Rouge.

The next stage is crucial. Have the non-communists suffered a military defeat that will leave them incapable of regrouping and expanding? How should the United States and other sympathetic powers respond without jeopardizing the KPNLF? Is the front the last gasp of the dream of a "third force," or has it emerged as a group of powerfully attractive independence fighters who survive foreign occupiers as other Indochinese guerrillas before them, including those who fought with Ho Chi Minh?

Elizabeth Becker's book on the Khmer Rouge and the devastation of Cambodia, "When the War Is Over," is to be published this fall.

APRIL 14 - 23, 1985



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ARTS / LEISURE

'Penal Colony' Starts Promisingly, Ends as Schlock

By Michael Billington

International Herald Tribune

LADAPERS like a flame does moths. Directors from Orson Welles and Jean-Louis Barrault to Steven Berkoff have repeatedly sought to turn his punitively fantasized into expressionist night-

THE LONDON STAGE

mares. But although there have been some stimulating results (in particular a Czech version of the "Trial" in one of London's World Theatre Seasons during the late 1960s), they nearly always miss Kafka's realistic details and richness of atmosphere.

The latest example of the stage's flair for minimizing Kafka is a production of his powerful 1916 story, "In the Penal Colony," which the Pip Simmons Theatre Group has transported from the Micky Theatre in Amsterdam to the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London. In Kafka's story, a colonial officer seeks to enlist an explorer's support in preserving a fearsome execution machine, failing to get it, goes into the contraption, which in-

scribes words on flesh with spikes dipped in acid. The story can be

taken as an agonized expression of Kafka's private guilt, a prophetic vision of state cruelty, a religious fable about original sin. But Simmons turns it into a sensation-seeking machine, failing to get it, goes into the contraption, which in-

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NYSE Most Actives

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1207.17	1242.71	1223.04	1228.71	+ 3.25
Trans.	295.21	298.21	293.02	291.70	+ 3.26
Utilities	112.12	112.22	112.08	112.38	+ 0.31
Finance	104.12	104.22	103.49	103.50	+ 0.31
Comp. Ind.	100.48	101.19	100.38	101.38	+ 0.34

NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1026	1026
Declined	276	276
Total Issues	2035	2035
New Issues	11	11
New Lovers	55,717	55,717
Volume up	1,270,250	1,270,250
Volume down	32,779,360	32,779,360

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	85.64	85.47	85.58	+ 0.31
Industrials	113.24	113.22	113.28	+ 0.31
Trans.	94.12	94.22	94.49	+ 0.31
Utilities	100.48	101.19	100.38	+ 0.34
Finance	104.12	104.22	103.50	+ 0.31
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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Chg.
Vol. of 4 P.M.	155,260,000		
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.	134,888,000		
Prev. consolidated close	145,021,700		
Tables include the over-the-counter prices up to the closing on Wall Street			

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

VW Is Weighing Purchase Of Majority Stake in SEAT

By Warren Geter
International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Volkswagenwerk AG is considering the purchase of 51 percent of Sociedad Espanola de Automoviles de Turismo SA, the unprofitable Spanish automaker, a Volkswagen spokesman said Tuesday.

"We're currently examining an interest expressed from the Spanish side," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said that a decision would be reached in early summer at the earliest, perhaps at the company's supervisory board meeting in June.

Industry analysts, however, expressed doubt about the wisdom of such an acquisition.

"I can't see how it would be in the interest of VW, having just moved back into profit in 1984 after two years of losses and still plagued with problems in Latin

America, to buy into this Spanish automaker with huge losses of its own," said a market analyst at Westdeutsche Landesbank who asked not to be named.

SEAT loss figures were not available for 1984. In 1983, the company posted record losses of 35.7 billion pesetas (\$310 million).

VW currently has no financial stake in SEAT. However, the two companies have an agreement signed in 1982 that allows SEAT to produce VW's Passat and Polo models under license, and to act as a national importer for VW.

In the first 11 months of 1984, the number of VW and Audi cars sold in Spain, including those produced there under license, shot up to 26,000 from 4,600 a year earlier, the spokesman said.

VW currently holds 5 percent of 6 percent of the market's volume of nearly 550,000 cars annually, industry sources say.

Standard Oil To Drop Unit

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) said Monday it is getting out of the minerals business, announcing plans to spin off to its shareholders its \$1.8 billion in assets in coal, metals and minerals.

Richard Morrow, chairman of the Chicago-based Indiana Standard, said the move reflected a decision to concentrate on its main businesses of oil, gas and petrochemicals.

Under the plan announced Monday, Indiana Standard would transfer substantially all of its metals, coal and minerals assets to a company called Cyprus Minerals Corp. and distribute the stock to shareholders. The operations involved had assets of approximately \$1.78 billion at the end of 1983.

Dunlop Unveils Plan to Cut Debt, Reorganize Finances

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Dunlop Holdings PLC, parent of the struggling tiremaker, unveiled a survival plan Tuesday that calls for fresh cash from its shareholders and a debt-for-stock swap with its creditor banks.

The company's chairman, Sir Michael Edwards, said in a letter to shareholders that the plan was essential if Dunlop, which teetered on the brink of collapse in 1983, was to have a future.

The letter said Dunlop still owed \$435 million (\$486 million) to its major lenders, and Sir Michael said he hoped to make further cuts in borrowings after the rescue plan had gone through.

Under terms of the plan, Dunlop would raise some £142 million by issuing £43 million in new shares to existing investors and by converting £70 million worth of bank debt

into ordinary and preference shares. A further £29 million would be raised from institutional investors by a new share issue.

The creditor banks have also agreed to make a new line of credit available to the company.

Dunlop said the £43 million would be raised through a 15-for-7 share rights issue, at a price of 14 pence a share. Dunlop shares last traded at 25 pence before being suspended.

Dunlop said no dividend will be recommended on the ordinary shares for the year ended Dec. 31, 1984.

If shareholders apply for their full entitlement under the open offer they will hold around 63 percent of the company.

A total of £260 million in revised British borrowing authority to be made available the company said.

(Reuters, AFP)

COMPANY NOTES

Alfred-Lyons PLC said it will enter the U.S. commercial paper market with funding of up to \$30 million to assist its expanding U.S. activities. The commercial paper, to be issued by Alfred-Lyons North America Corp., will be traded by Salomon Brothers Inc.

Broken Hill Proprietary Co., the Australian mining concern, has declined comment on a report that the New Guinea government is considering closing its OK Tedi gold and copper mine. The government is reportedly concerned about environmental problems, among other issues.

Chemical Bank said it has received final approval from the U.S. and Australian governments to buy the remaining 50 percent interest in its Australian merchant bank, Chemical States Ltd.

Fordwerke AG said it will invest over 330 million Deutsche marks (\$103 million) over the next two years in its plants at Cologne and Dueren to produce a new line of aluminum-housed gear boxes for cars and light commercial vehicles.

Tandem Computers Inc., of Cupertino, California, said it introduced a high-performance disc storage that stores up to 1.3 billion

bits of information and speeds access to data through a new packing design.

Via Rail, the unprofitable Canadian passenger railroad, will become a private company, the Canadian government said, after it dismissed the board of directors. The new board will be chaired by Pierre Franche, the current president.

Walt Disney Productions said its new chairman, Michael D. Eisner, received a one-time payment of \$750,000 to join the company and will receive a base salary of \$750,000 annually for five years.

Gold Options (Prices in \$/oz.)				
Price	Feb.	Mar.	May	Aug.
280	160.00-200	207.5-217.5	217.0-219.5	
290	110.0-125	125.5-127.5	127.0-129.5	
300	60.0-70	142.0-144.0	141.5-143.5	
310	30.0-40	125.0-128.0	125.0-128.0	
320	10.0-20	67.5-69.5	67.5-69.5	
340	0.0-10	47.5-49.5	47.5-49.5	

Valence White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 62 51 - Telex 28 385

Mazda Head Faces U.S. Test

(Continued from Page 9)

sembling auto transmissions — a task he remembers as not very interesting but as having given him an understanding of plant workers and union goals — he said he "jumped at the opportunity" to switch to engine design. He rose through that division, supervising the design of many Mazda cars and trucks.

As deputy manager, he was about to start work on an expansion of the passenger-car line when

Mazda's president assigned him to lead a team to produce a commercial model of the rotary engine. The rotary, invented by a West German engineer but licensed by Mazda, produces power with a rotor and without the pistons of a conventional engine.

At that juncture, two decades ago, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry was putting pressure on small auto makers like Mazda to merge with larger companies to increase their international competitiveness. In effect, the rotary engine was Mazda's rebuttal.

"We had to show we were different; we had to show our distinctive," he said.

With the technological problems, environmental standards and the energy crisis of the 1970s that brought about Mazda's own financial troubles, the rotary engine's fate was always uncertain. For their loyalty and perseverance, Mr. Yamamoto's team of 47 engineers became known as the "47 Ronin" after the legendary group of Samurais whose allegiance to their master was so strong that they avenged his death at the cost of their own lives.

As long as pollution was the world's leading concern, the rotary enjoyed considerable appeal. The engine designed by the Mazda team surpassed even the strictest U.S. standards — but got only 10 miles to the gallon. So when energy consumption became a primary concern to auto buyers after the Arab oil embargo of 1973, Mazda was left without a fuel-efficient car.

There remains, however, one main selling point for executive programs at universities: Managers learn from others operating in different countries and industries.

(Continued from Page 9)

"Forty percent of faculty time is spent creating intellectual capital," or forming students, says Hugo Uytterhoeven, an associate dean in charge of executive education at the Harvard Business School. "The faculty has to have the time to do that."

He added: "We also don't want to be in the business of favoring some people and not others. If we did our executive program for one major bank, then another one would want one. We'd make some people happy but a lot of people mad at us."

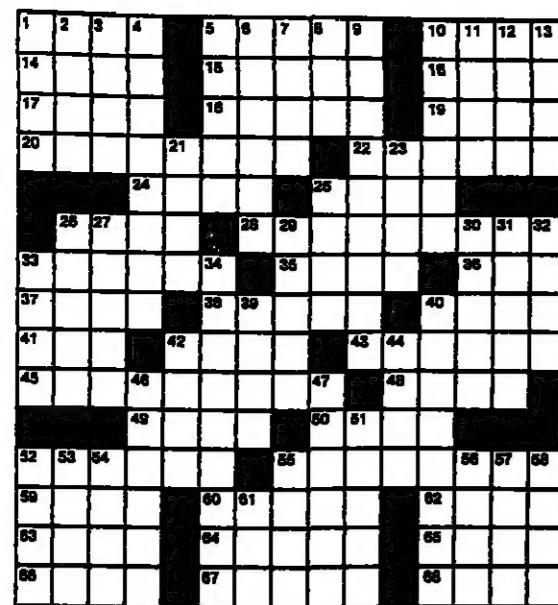
There is also the fear that by accepting fees for a company-designed educational program, the university itself might lose a measure of academic freedom.

There remains, however, one main selling point for executive programs at universities: Managers learn from others operating in different countries and industries.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Britain		Europ. Amer. Bk		Man. Hanover	
Guiness (Arthur)	4th Quater	1983	1982	1983	1982
Year	Revenue	£1,952	£1,952	£1,952	£1,952
Profit	Net Profit	1,227	1,227	1,227	1,227
Per Share	1.09	0.77	1.09	0.77	0.77
Canada	Denison Mines	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	76.52	102.06	76.52	102.06
Profit	Net Profit	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Per Share	1.41	2.54	1.41	2.54	2.54
United States	Archer Daniels	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	78.52	79.03	78.52	79.03
Profit	Net Profit	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52
Per Share	1.41	2.54	1.41	2.54	2.54
Federal	Fst Atlanta	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
United States	Fst Chicago	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Bankers Trust N.Y.	NCR	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Bank of Virginia	Intel	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Central Bancorp	Pub. Svc Elec. Gas	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Chicago	SCM	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Irving Bank	Bankers Trust	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Deutsche Bank	Bankers Trust	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Dresdner Bank	Bankers Trust	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Commerzbank	Bankers Trust	4th Quater	1983	1982	1982
Year	Revenue	1,765	1,765	1,765	1,765
Profit	Net Profit	355	355	355	355
Per Share	3.15	2.84	3.15	2.84	2.84
Bankhaus Gehriger Bethmann	Bankers Trust	4th Quater	1983		



ACROSS

- 1 Rival of Ole Miss
- 5 After, in Aries
- 10 Ghanaian seaport
- 14 Ancient kingdom
- 15 Literary
- 16 First governor of "The 49th"
- 17 French magazine
- 18 Short-legged dog
- 19 Presswork with pi
- 20 Strain
- 22 Jayhawker
- 24 Pueblo Indian
- 25 Joys
- 26 Celebration
- 27 Yields as a return
- 28 Birthstone
- 33 Grasped
- 35 Item often having interest
- 36 Sine
- 37 Formerly, once
- 38 Homophone for a biblical queen
- 40 Body
- 41 "Pink Marsh"
- 42 Conductor
- 43 Blackjack player's opponent
- 44 Cleaving tool
- 45 Call-up outfit
- 46 File
- 47 Crown's kin
- 48 Tempestuous winds
- 49 Vent
- 50 Craft
- 51 Brainstorm
- 52 Anagram of "Mc"
- 53 Waggoner cycle
- 54 Explodes
- 55 Slammer
- 56 Birthstone
- 57 Expel
- 58 Maughan's "—of Suez"
- 59 Named a price
- 60 Common contraction
- 61 Take out
- 62 Berserk
- 63 Cattle, to
- 64 Edward Bok
- 65 Kind of brush
- 66 Charlotte from Milwaukee

DOWN

- 1 Gripe
- 2 "I am monarch of survey"
- 3 Promenade
- 4 Birthstone
- 5 B.M.I. rival
- 6 Caused by light
- 7 Choice
- 8 Unit of work

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



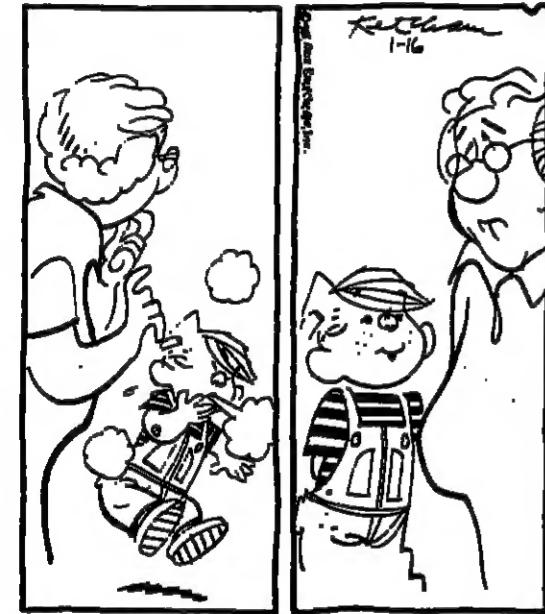
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUINY

SITOF

PEAQUO

CLIPSE

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

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SPORTS

Rookie Jordan Brilliant As Bulls Down Nuggets

By Our Staff From Dispatchers
CHICAGO — It happened again Monday night. Michael Jordan had his best game of the year. It's hard to believe, but the brilliant Chicago rookie is improving with each contest.

In his first game since accomplishing the National Basketball

NBA FOCUS

Association's most awesome feat — selling out Richfield Coliseum, the Cleveland Cavaliers' home court — Jordan recorded 35 points, 14 rebounds and 15 assists in powering the Bulls to a 122-113 triumph over the Denver Nuggets. It was the first triple-double of Jordan's career.

In the night's only other game, Washington beat Cleveland, 101-91.

Although entering the contest as the NBA's No. 7 scorer, Jordan showed the superstar's quality of dominating without necessarily putting points on the board. "They kind of didn't pay much attention to me at first, so I passed off and got some boards," said Jordan, who had only nine points at halftime.

Said Denver Coach Doug Moe: "We let them score inside too damn easy. That really foisted us up. So we had to turn our defense around — and Jordan went crazy."

The Bulls extended a 54-48 half-time advantage to 72-63 midway in the third quarter. But Alex English tallied 12 of his 25 points in the period as Denver took an 87-86 lead into the final quarter.

Behind Jordan and Steve Johnson, who had 22 points, Chicago built up a 105-97 bulge, but with 6:02 remaining Denver cut the deficit to 105-102. In the next three and a half minutes the Bulls went on a 10-4 tear — Jordan hitting for six straight points — to put the game out of reach.

Chicago Coach Kevin Loughery hardly minced words about Jordan. "He has all the ability that made Jerry West one of the greatest players in the history of the NBA. He participated in every phase of the offense — when he wasn't scoring, he was giving out assists or rebounding to lead the break."

Loughery praised West, the outstanding all-round former Los Angeles Laker, as a great rebounder. "But after tonight's performance," he said, "there is no doubt in my mind that Jordan compares favorably in every sense of the word."

"It was really a solid win when you consider we had two starters, Orlando Woolridge and Caldwell Jones, out of the lineup."

"But Jordan's play showed me how well one player can control a game."

(UPI, AP)



Michael Jordan returns to earth Monday after a slam dunk.

Coping With Super Bowl Hype

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It's almost out of its teens, but it remains the spoiled rich kid of sports, obsessed by its birthday parties that get more extravagant each year. Super Bowl XIX will present the Miami Dolphins and the San Francisco 49ers Sunday in Palo Alto, California, almost as an afterthought to the hype. But by now, coaches appear to have learned how to cope with the hoopla of Super Bowl week.

"I want our players to get caught up in all that," Don Shula said. "They've earned it and they should enjoy it. But set aside enough time to get their work done."

Shula should know. This will be his sixth Super Bowl trip, the most for a National Football League coach. As the Dolphins coach, his record is 2-2, and as the Baltimore

Colt coach before that he was embarrassed by the 16-7 loss to the Jets in Super Bowl III.

"I think you learn from every year you're there," he said.

"Don't ask me to talk about that Jet game," he said with a hard smile, "but I learned through the years that if you rebel or reject it or let it bother you, it'll turn what should be an enjoyable time into a miserable time."

Shula learned the hard way, especially on a drizzly Monday before that game when he let Joe Namath bother him. For more than a week, the New York Jet quarterback had been saying that Daryle Lamonica of the Oakland Raiders was a better quarterback than Earl Morrall, who had guided the Colts to the NFL title as the replacement for the injured Johnny Unitas. And when Shula was asked that day

about Namath's statement, he glared.

"I don't know how Namath or Earl," he said. "Anyone who doesn't give Earl the credit he deserves is wrong." The veins in Shula's neck had thickened. The firmness of his square-jawed face betrayed his controlled anger.

"But I guess," he said with a sharp edge in his voice, "Namath can say whatever the hell he wants."

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Dolphin Coach Don Shula, deplaning in San Francisco.

New Orleans and have a good time."

No team has ever had a better time at the Super Bowl than the Steelers — four appearances, a record four victories. Instead of resisting the hype and hoopla, the Steelers seemed to relish it. In those years, photo day was on Monday, followed by mandatory morning news conferences on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday for the players at their respective hotels.

Since then, the Super Bowl schedule has been revised. The two teams now put on uniforms for photo day on Tuesday, then submit themselves Wednesday and Thursday to interviews. The two coaches also appear Friday at Super Bowl headquarters, which this week is at the Hyatt Embarcadero in San Francisco. While the Dolphins will stay and practice in Oakland until Saturday, the 49ers will be working at their usual Redwood City complex.

When the 49ers players arrived at their Michigan hotel for Super Bowl XVI three years ago, they were met by a uniformed bellhop with silver hair. Bill Walsh had borrowed a bellboy uniform and created the desired effect — a laugh. And his 49ers won. As much as anything else, a Super Bowl coach must keep his players from taking the hype and hoopla too seriously.

To say the Super Bowl is only a football game is an oversimplification. By next Sunday, it will be only a football game. But until then, it's a happening of hype that creates an unnatural game.

And for everybody but the players and coaches, the Super Bowl is really one big party — one party after another, if not several simultaneously. Unlike most NFL club owners, Al Davis, the managing general genius of the Los Angeles Raiders, doesn't attend a Super Bowl unless his team is competing. After the Raiders had lost an American Conference championship game, he was asked if he was going to the Super Bowl, anyway.

"No," he said with a shrug. "I don't like parties."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Hurdler Moses Will Plead Not Guilty

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Two-time Olympic gold medalist Edwin Moses will plead not guilty to misdemeanor charges of soliciting a prostitute and possessing a small amount of marijuana, his attorney said Monday.

Harold Lipton said Moses never intended to engage in sex with a prostitute and that he was a victim of entrapment when police targeted him early Sunday after they saw his 1985 Mercedes, which carries "OLYMPYX" California license plates. Released on his own recognizance, Moses is to be arraigned Jan. 29.

"My feeling is that someone checked the license plates, found out that Edwin owned the car and thought he would be a good catch," the attorney said.

Simmons Resigns as Head of USFL

NEW YORK (AP) — Chet Simmons resigned Monday as commissioner of the United States Football League, the league announced. No reason was given, but some owners have expressed dissatisfaction with Simmons' failure to negotiate a new network television contract.

The man rumored to be in line for the job, Los Angeles attorney Harry Usher — executive vice president and general manager of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee — arrived in New York to "continue a dialogue" about the job with the league's club owners.

Austrians 1-2 in Cup Giant Slalom

ADELBODEN, Switzerland (AP) — Hans Ehn, a nine-season veteran, retained a first-run margin and edged fellow Austrian Hubert Strobl by seven one-hundredths of a second to win the Adelboden World Cup giant slalom ski race here Tuesday.

Ehn, 26, had a total clocking of 3:07.14 seconds for two runs down the Koonisbergli course in scoring the first victory of the season for Austria.

NHL Suspends Messier for 10 Games

MONTRÉAL (AP) — Ceaser Mark Messier of the Edmonton Oilers has been suspended for 10 games as a result of a fight in which defenseman Jamie Macom of the Calgary Flames suffered a fractured cheekbone in a National Hockey League game on Dec. 26.

Brian O'Neill, the NHL executive vice president, announced the suspension Monday and said it was to take effect immediately.

Navratilova Wins 100th Tournament

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Martina Navratilova won the 100th tournament of her tennis career Monday night, routing Manuela Maleeva, 6-3, 6-2, in the final of a \$150,000 event.

Navratilova, the top woman player in the world, needed only 65 minutes to down the 17-year-old Bulgarian, who is ranked sixth in the world.

That year some of the Dolphin players also had a complaint. The club policy was to take players' wives to Houston, but some of the single players were annoyed because the wife specified wives only, not girlfriends.

Most teams now offer to pay for the transportation and hotel of a player's "guest" over the Super Bowl weekend. But when the Vikings lost that game, coaches realized that most of the losing Super Bowl teams had been the loudest complainers. As soon as the Pittsburgh Steelers had qualified for Super Bowl IX, their first appearance in the game, Chuck Noll established the outlook for his team and staff.

"Look on this game as a reward," he told them. "Let's go to

Saturday, the 49ers will be working at their usual Redwood City complex.

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To an Outlander Feeling European Winter's Chill

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Open letter to Fandi Ahmad, a young Singaporean soccer international who is suffering a second, harsh European winter in the Netherlands, where he plays when fit, with FC Groningen. Dear Fandi:

We may never meet and I have only glimpsed your talents through the keyhole of television — notably your match-winning display against Inter Milan in 1983.

But because your quality was so special that day, I felt moved to sadness to read in the Straits Sunday Times that you, whose pure soccer skill may never be equaled by another Singaporean, felt ashamed — like a wounded samurai warrior — to face your home public during the holidays after a bad year in the Netherlands.

Are you familiar with Jesper Olsen's problems with Manchester United? Being Scandinavian, he is not perturbed by alien coldness. He needs no special potions rubbed into his feet and thighs, and you might think that because he is world-renowned Olsen cannot know your doubts, your fluctuations in form, confidence and physical well-being.

Fandi, you have flair laced with vulnerability.

He is dogged by injuries arising in part from having a physique not dissimilar to your own. His slight frame has been kicked by defenders who would prefer that an impudent little foreigner did not make keys out of them.

He is having to adjust to methods more physical, to live with the loneliness of a bachelor boy in sumptuous five-star isolation.

Indeed, in one respect, Olsen's pressure is greater. His agent in Copenhagen, a father-figure in Denmark, played this way, says Olsen. "I always like to have the ball and pass a one-on-one. One man, yes; but five? Olsen smiles through snagged teeth. He didn't realize there had been five, just as you took no measurement against Milan.

If either of you had stopped to

figure the odds and still gone ahead, you are either absolute geniuses (and maybe you are) or selfish in the extreme. Percentage theory has it that you both attempted things of outrageous brilliance while others were better placed to score.

Well, the day players like Ahmad and Olsen obey that law will be my last as a soccer spectator.

Meanwhile, arriving at Manchester with that club's 50,000 faithful dreaming that he was the second coming of that great entertainer George Best, Olsen is on a par flop.

Where is Olsen when United needs him? He has scored twice with half the season gone. His left ankle, damaged by a Hungarian goalkeeper two years ago, is still dodgy after microsurgery and a plastic insertion. A then muscle has gone as well, and for five games now his absence has been taken for granted.

Oh he has thrilled Manchester periodically. Olsen is incapable of playing 90 minutes without leaving at least one moment to cherish. But among Englishmen who are more long-distance runners than ball artists, he was always likely to be too brittle in the 60-game slog through mud and snow.

I can still see defenders lunging in — and missing. I can see two of them clashing like cymbals as his burst of acceleration, like a cheetah's, carries him clear. But I need video to remind me that the masterpiece took precisely eight touches on the ball and 6.3 seconds to execute, and would require 21 separate touches to pinpoint shifts of balance and direction.

It was what Pelé calls "the beautiful art" — creating something out of nothing.

And that creativity reveals something precious about Olsen and about you. You both come from small nations where robotic coaching is, thankfully, at a minimum. Ask yourself why you shot against Inter from more than 20 meters. Or why Olsen took on half of Feyenoord's team.

"From the beginning in Denmark, I played this way," says Olsen. "I always like to have the ball and pass a one-on-one. One man, yes; but five? Olsen smiles through snagged teeth. He didn't realize there had been five, just as you took no measurement against Milan.

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ROB HUGHES

me, you share, and an almost childlike wonder at scoring Roy of the Rovers goals — yours against Inter Milan and Olsen's against Feyenoord that same winter.

Remember him? Olsen ran 10 yards to outwit five Feyenoord defenders (not one of them laying a boot on him, much less lessing a touch of the ball), and then scored cheekily from what seemed an impossible angle.

I can still see defenders lunging in — and missing. I can see two of them clashing like cymbals as his burst of acceleration, like a cheetah's, carries him clear. But I need video to remind me that the masterpiece took precisely eight touches on the ball and 6.3 seconds to execute, and would require 21 separate touches to pinpoint shifts of balance and direction.

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If either of you had stopped to

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

National Hockey League Leaders

National Hockey League leaders through Jan. 12:

OFFENSE Overall

G A P P Pts

Gretzky, Edmonton 47 19 10 10 125

Kurti, Edmonton 41 24 8 22 104

Hawerchuk, Winnipeg 37 39 7 26 104

S. Coffey, Philadelphia 34 27 10 12 97

Devore, Los Angeles 32 31 10 12 96

Michalek, Los Angeles 27 33 9 26 95

MacLean, Detroit 29 29 10 12 95

Tremblay, Toronto 22 22 9 17 94

Nikroza, Calgary 21 21 9 17 93

McGinn, Boston 19 19 9 17 92

St. Louis 19 19 9 17 92

Edmonton 18 18 9 17 91

Montreal 17 17 9 17 90

OBSERVER

All the Important Men

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — One day Donald Regan and James Baker went to President Reagan's house. "We have been talking," they said.

The president was happy to hear it, for these were important men. Donald Regan was secretary of the Treasury. James Baker was the White House chief of staff.

"We figure we'll switch jobs," said Donald Regan, "if it's all the same to you."

As the president told his wife at dinner that evening, "These are important men, so naturally I was fascinated and I said, 'When you say switch jobs...'"

Donald Regan had said, "That's right, I'll take Baker's job at the White House."

And James Baker had said, "And I'll take Regan's job at the Treasury."

"I see," said the president's wife.

"What could I say? These are important men, Nancy."

What he had said was, "Let me sleep on it overnight before I approve it tomorrow."

"Overnight?" said the first lady.

Well, actually," the president told her, "since these were important men I told them I'd sleep on it through a cabinet meeting and approve it immediately afterward, but Baker said there wasn't any cabinet meeting today."

Donald Regan had said, "Of course you could always call an emergency cabinet meeting on short notice."

But James Baker had said, "An emergency meeting might cause so much excitement, the president wouldn't be able to sleep."

The president's wife asked why he had felt obliged to talk about sleeping on the matter. Surely he knew the press's propensity for dwelling on his fondness for sleep. Surely he could have said, "I'll think about this ridiculous switcheroo in my own good time and until then I'll thank you to get to your jobs while they're still there."

"But these are important men," the president explained.

That night he slept on it. Next day he announced approval of the

switcheroo, omitting the word "ridiculous."

After a while Vice President Bush and Senator Robert Dole went to President Reagan's house. "We have been talking," they said.

At dinner that night the president told his wife, "These are important men, so naturally I smiled when I said, 'When you talk about switching jobs, you mean...'"

The president's wife listened. "Let me get this straight," she said. "Dole and Bush agree it would be best for the country if you and Bush switched jobs and then — when you are vice president and Bush is president — Dole and Bush would switch jobs, making Dole the president and Bush the Republican senator from Kansas?"

"I told them I'd sleep on it." "You'd only be vice president."

"These are important men, Nancy. And besides..."

Yes, they had been quite persuasive. Dole and Bush. They had agreed entirely with his point of view. "Yes," they had said, "it would be very confusing for the country to be switched from President Reagan to President Bush, then to Vice President Reagan in the span of a few days. To end that confusion as swiftly as possible..."

In short, Vice President Reagan would have to switch jobs with one of the cabinet secretaries. Not with one of the heavyweights like George Shultz at State or Caspar Weinberger at Defense.

"That would be a terrible mistake," the president told his wife.

"Shultz and Weinberger are important men, Nancy. They could never put up with the boredom and uselessness of being vice president. What Dole and Bush suggested..."

They had phrased it as a question rather than a suggestion: "We bet you've always wanted to be secretary of agriculture, haven't you, Mr. President?"

The president's wife then asked if there was political significance in the book he had given her before dinner, "Home Canning Without Botulism."

"The losses undergone by the theater simply cannot go on if the Folger Library is to continue," Werner L. Gundersheimer, director of the library, said Monday. "We regret this decision very much." The library oversees the theater and its resident professional acting company.

"Nancy," he replied, "these are important men."

New York Times Service

A Best-Seller Record in the Attic

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A children's garden of preposterous poems and droll drawings, by an author best known to adults for his cartoons in Playboy magazine, has been on The New York Times best-seller list longer than any hardcover book in the list's 50-year history.

"A Light in the Attic" by Shel Silverstein, a collection of 135 weird and whimsical poems, has appeared on The Times' nonfiction list for 112 weeks — one week longer than "Games People Play" by Eric Berne, which set the previous record in 1967.

The two books could hardly be more different. "Games" by a California psychiatrist, describes neurotic conflict in terms of gamesmanship and catalogs more than 100 psychological games played in and out of the therapist's office.

The games in Silverstein's best seller are less about coping with conflict than about coping with childhood, and are concerned more with adolescent nonsense than with adult neuroses.

In one poem, for example, a boy named Clarence Lee from Tennessee sends away for a mail-order set of parents. In "Quick Trip," two children are swallowed by giant lizard and deposited safely. Here, in the world created by Silverstein, is the "Prayer of the Selfish Child":

*Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep,
And if I die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my toys to break.*

Silverstein has written several children's books, including two others that have sold more than a million copies: "The Giving Tree" (1964), the story of a tree that gives its fruit, shade, branches and finality to a trunk to a boy, and "Where the Sidewalk Ends" (1974), another collection of poems and drawings. Sales of both books started slowly, then grew steadily — in much the same way, for example, that "Games People Play" started with an advance printing of 3,000 copies but sold 650,000 copies in hardcover during more than two years on the best-seller list.

By contrast, "A Light in the Attic" was quick out of the starting blocks, rising to No. 2 on The Times' list soon after publication and remaining on the list for 50 consecutive weeks. It sold more than 575,000 copies the first year. In 1983, the book was a best seller only 14 weeks, but last year it returned for more than nine months. It is in its 15th printing.

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